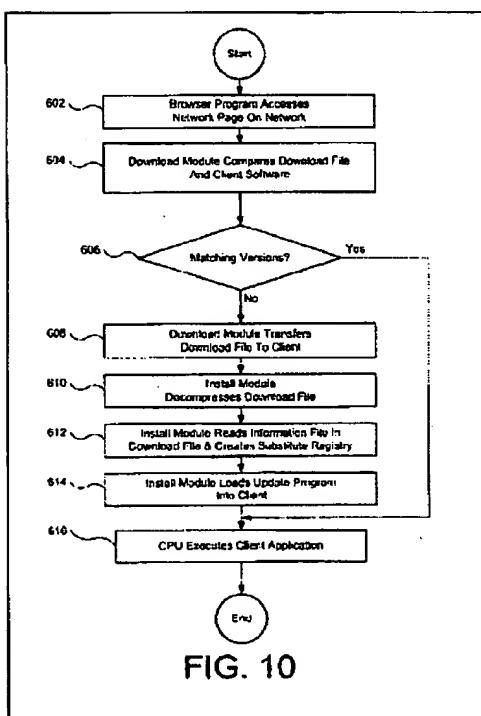


registry, and responsive to the registry adapter's executing registry-dependent instructions to perform the operation on the user registry, receiving a result of the operation.

Fujiwara discloses creating a substitute registry, as noted in the rejection. This is not the same as the claimed "receiving said registry-independent instruction, sending registry-dependent instructions". The claimed invention translates a general set of instructions, which can apply to any registry in the system, into a specific set of instructions that work with the chosen registry. In this manner, a company that must combine disparate registries need not convert the data into a single format, nor do they need to rewrite the registries. Instead, simple front-end programs are provided to receive general instructions and to format specific instructions into the necessary format for a specific registry.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Fujiwara notes,



... in step 612 [of Figure 10], install module 432 reads information file 510 in download file 420, and responsively creates a substitute registry 825 that corresponds to update program 520, and thereby avoids a software conflict in client registries 355, in accordance with the present invention. In other embodiments of the present invention, install module 432 may similarly create substitute registry 825 at any other appropriate time during the FIG. 10 process.

It is asserted that Fujiwara does not read on the claimed invention, since Fujiwara is creating a substitute registry, not providing registry-dependent instructions for the registry. It is further noted that all of the independent claims in this application are rejected for reasons similar to those of claim 1. It is asserted that all

of the claims are now allowable.

Therefore, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102 has been overcome.

Furthermore, Fujiwara does not teach, suggest, or give any incentive to make the needed changes to reach the presently claimed invention. Fujiwara is concerned with

*"implementing an effective method for installing and utilizing computer programs"*, rather than with being able to utilize an existing user authentication system (user registry) without rewriting the authentication system. It is asserted that absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive to modify Fujiwara in such a manner that it would reformat instructions to the registry, the presently claimed invention can be reached only through an improper use of hindsight using the applicants' disclosure as a template to make the necessary changes to reach the claimed invention.

## II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

Claims 3, 12, 22, and 31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Qureshi (5,758,154).

Claims 3, 5, 12, 14, 22, 24, 31, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of *William H. Murray and Chris H. Pappas, "Windows programming. An Introduction"*, ISBN: 0078815363 (hereinafter Murray).

Claims 4, 13, 23, and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Qureshi, Murray, and Chang et al. All three of these rejections are respectfully traversed.

All of the claims in these three rejections are dependent on claims discussed in the section above, which discusses the 102 rejection. It is submitted that Fujiwara is relied on in these rejections for the same purpose as in the prior rejection and contains the same shortcomings as were discussed there. Additionally, neither Qureshi, Murray, nor Chang provides a disclosure that makes up for the shortcomings of Fujiwara.

Qureshi discloses, *"a system-wide registry for storing configuration information [in which] Application programs, application setup programs, and the operating system itself each store their own configuration information in the registry"*<sup>1</sup>; Murray provides a discussion of the dynamic link libraries DLL provided by Windows; and Chang discusses *"the Document-View-Presentation (DVP) pattern for interactive software systems"*. None of these have anything to do with managing a *"user registr[y] used to authenticate users"*, as claimed; thus they do not make up for the shortcomings of Fujiwara.

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<sup>1</sup> Qureshi, col. 1, lines 13-17

Additionally, while these references may touch on claimed concepts, it is submitted that none of the references relied on actually provide the motivation to combine the disparate parts. Instead, it is submitted that the motivation is incorrectly applied using hindsight from the current application.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 3, 4, 5, 12-14, 22-24, and 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

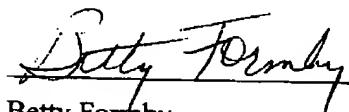
### III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Fujiwara, Qureshi, Murray, and Chang and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: March 15, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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